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CITY OF



CARLISLE

REPORT

ON THE

Sanitary Administration

OF THE

CITY OF CARLISLE

FOR THE YEAR

1945

BY

JAMES LAMBERTON,

M.B., Ch.B., (Edin.), D.P.H. (St. Andrews)

ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,

CHIEF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER, &c.

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JAMES BEATY & SONS, LTD., PRINTERS, LONSDALE STREET

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*To His Worship the Mayor, and to the Aldermen and Councillors
of the City and County Borough of Carlisle.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health Services of the City for the year 1945.

The Report is again in an abbreviated form ; only those essential matters necessary for the continued and efficient administration of the Department being retained.

The vital statistics as compared with the previous year show :—

(1) A decrease in the birth-rate from 25.0 to 22.8 per 1,000 population as compared with 16.1 per 1,000 for the whole of England and Wales.

(2) A considerable increase in the illegitimate live-births.

(3) A slight increase in the general death-rate from 13.04 to 13.10 per 1,000 of the population.

(4) An increase in the maternal mortality from 1.28 to 2.11 per 1,000 total births.

(5) An infantile mortality rate which, although higher than last year, is below the average for the country as a whole.

(6) A decrease in the death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis.

(7) A decrease in the deaths from the principal zymotic diseases.

Under the provisions of the Cancer Act, 1939, a scheme instituted by Local Authorities in the North of England for the treatment of this disease came into operation on the 1st August, 1945. The scheme provides for such arrangements as may be necessary to ensure that a sufficient number of beds are available and that adequate out-patient clinics are established for the effective diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. The Cumberland Infirmary will be upgraded and a special

Cancer Unit built equipped with facilities for deep X-ray, radium, and surgical treatment of Cancer. Until such time as this unit is constructed and equipped, City patients requiring treatment will continue to be sent to Newcastle.

In previous reports the need for changes and improvements in Hospital accommodation has been indicated, particularly with regard to Maternity patients and Tuberculosis. Maternity bed accommodation is now extremely urgent, and if the present birth-rate remains constant the position will become acute. Pending the building of a new Maternity Hospital, sufficient for the needs of the area, I would suggest the converting of the City General Hospital into a Maternity Hospital with a Part I. and II. Training School for Midwives.

The number of notifications of Infectious Diseases received during the year showed a considerable reduction on the figure for 1944, and the diseases showing the most marked decrease were Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles and Whooping Cough. Twenty-eight cases of Malaria were notified; on investigation all patients were found to have contracted the disease while abroad.

Diphtheria immunisation was continued, and at the end of the year 70.4 per cent. of the children between 1 and 15 years had received a full course of inoculations. This treatment is continually being brought to the notice of parents through the medium of the press, posters, handbills, cinema, etc., in addition to the information given to parents at the Welfare Centres by Health Visitors and School Nurses.

The number of notifications from all forms of Tuberculosis was 15 less than in 1944. The Clinic, commenced in the latter part of 1944 at the City General Hospital for the treatment by artificial pneumothorax, was continued with good results, and during 1945, 261 patients were treated. This Clinic has dispensed with the necessity of sending patients on the long and tedious journey to the Sanatorium.

During the year negotiations took place with the Cripple Clinic Committee of the Council of Social Service with regard to the Corporation taking over the running and management of the Cripple Clinic. On the 1st October this service was transferred to the Corporation, and Clinics are held daily at Eildon Lodge with an Orthopaedic Nurse in charge.

On 1st July, 1945, an Ambulance Service for non-infectious cases and accidents (capable of serving the needs of the City and surrounding rural area) was inaugurated. The service is comprised of two ambulances and a sitting case car, with an additional ambulance which is the property of the Ministry of Health and used for military purposes. The Staff consists of a Chief Officer and six drivers. At present the ambulances are stationed at the Railway Arches in Port Road, and the personnel at Trinity Church Hall. As soon as the new accommodation at Fusehill is available the service will be transferred. I consider that another ambulance is an urgent necessity and recommend that an additional vehicle be purchased at the earliest opportunity.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere appreciation to all members of the staff for their loyal support and willing service in maintaining the work of the Department.

To all members of the Health Committee I am greatly indebted for their encouragement under difficult conditions.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. LAMBERTON

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

November, 1946.

STATISTICS.**General Statistics.**

Area (acres)	4,488
Population (1945), Estimate of Registrar-General	59,960
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1945) according to Rate Books	18,198
Rateable Value	£454,710
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,800

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Live Births—	Total.	M.	F.	
Legitimate ..	1241	659	582	
Illegitimate ..	127	66	61	
				Birth-rate, 22.8
Still-births ..	52	26	26	
				Rate per 1,000 births, 36.6
Deaths	786	380	406	
				Death-rate, 13.1
Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth—				
From Sepsis				—
From other causes				3
Death-rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births—				
Legitimate			38.6	
Illegitimate			110.2	
				Total, 45.3
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)				1
,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)				8

Population.

The estimate of the population at mid-year 1945 supplied by the Registrar-General, was 59,960, and this figure has been used in making the various calculations in this report. It is understood, however, that the actual population of the City at the date of this Report is in excess of 63,000.

Births.

LIVE BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered during the year was 1,368, a decrease of 137 on the figure for the previous year, and the live birth-rate is 22.8 per 1,000 of the population, a decrease of 2.2 on the figure for 1944.

The live birth-rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1945 was 16.1 per 1,000. The rate for the 126 great towns, to which classification Carlisle belongs, was 19.1 per 1,000, and for the 148 smaller towns of England and Wales 19.2 per 1,000.

STILL-BIRTHS.

The number of still-births registered during the year was 52, and the still-birth rate is 0.86 per 1,000 of the population. In 1944 the rate was 0.79.

The still-birth rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1945 was 0.46 per 1,000. The rate for the 126 great towns, to which classification Carlisle belongs, was 0.58 per 1,000, and for the 148 smaller towns of England and Wales 0.53 per 1,000.

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS.

The number of illegitimate live births registered was 127, or 92.8 per 1,000 of the total births. This shows a increase of 17.1 upon the figures for 1944.

In 28 instances, or 22.0 per cent. of the illegitimate live births, the mother was not a resident of the City.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered was 971, as compared with 983 in 1944. 48 deaths occurred of persons belonging to the City, in Institutions and other places away from Carlisle, while the deaths of 233 persons not belonging to the City, occurred in public institutions and other places within the City. Excluding the latter figure, and adding the deaths of Carlisle residents which occurred in other districts, a net figure of 786 remains, which is equal to a crude death-rate of 13.10 per 1,000 of the estimated population at all ages, against 13.04 per 1,000 in 1944.

The death-rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1945 was 11.4 per 1,000. The rate for the 126 great towns, to which classification Carlisle belongs, was 13.5 per 1,000, and for the 148 smaller towns of England and Wales, 12.3 per 1,000.

The following Table sets out the Cause and the Ages at Death of 786 persons belonging to the City :—

CAUSE OF DEATH.		NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE CITY									TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTION IN THE CITY.
		All Ages	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and up- wards	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Causes {	Certified ..	724	57	2	9	12	21	54	179	390	466
	Uncertified ..	62	5	—	—	—	—	10	18	29	9
Typhoid and Paratyphoid											
Fevers		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever		1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough		1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Influenza		3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.. .. .		1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory											
System		32	—	—	—	—	12	15	5	—	10
Other Tuberculous Diseases		9	—	—	3	3	1	2	—	—	5
Syphilis		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Paralysis of Insane,											
Tabes Dorsalis		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease		128	1	—	—	—	—	11	50	66	73
Diabetes		2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.		40	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	31	18
Heart Disease		205	1	—	—	—	2	8	44	150	61
Aneurysm		4	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4
Other Circulatory Diseases		120	—	—	—	—	—	3	26	100	41
Bronchitis		35	2	—	—	—	—	—	18	15	13
Pneumonia (all forms)		32	19	2	—	1	—	1	6	3	17
Other Respiratory Diseases		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	6
Peptic Ulcer		4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	17
Diarrhoea		12	8	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	17
Appendicitis		6	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	8
Cirrhosis of Liver		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Liver, etc.		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Other Digestive Diseases		14	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	4	27
Acute and Chronic Nephritis.. .. .		16	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	6	8
Puerperal Sepsis		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Puerperal Causes		3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	5
Congenital Debility, Premature											
Birth, Malformations,											
etc		26	25	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	39
Senility		9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	4
Suicide		7	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	4
Other Violence		22	—	—	2	2	2	6	3	7	34
Other Defined Causes		40	2	—	3	2	2	5	8	18	50
Causes ill-defined or unknown		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..		786	62	2	9	12	21	64	197	419	475

The following Table shows the Vital Statistics for the whole City during 1945 and previous years :—

YEAR.	Registrar-General's Estimate of Population to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District	of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of age		AT ALL AGES	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1941	66,020	1321	1108	16.8	1029	15.6	209	58	76	68.6	878	13.3
1942	64,810	1289	1118	17.3	888	13.7	212	49	52	46.5	725	11.2
1943	62,770	1343	1103	17.6	936	14.9	231	35	43	38.9	740	11.8
1944	60,250	1505	1187	19.7	983	16.3	229	32	60	50.5	786	13.0
1945	59,960	1368	1101	18.4	971	16.2	233	48	62	56.3	786	13.1

Inquests.

During the year the City Coroner held 51 inquests. Of this number 26 related to deaths of persons who resided within the City, and 25 to persons who resided in other districts but who died within the City. 3 related to children under five years of age.

Uncertified Deaths.

68 deaths were registered of persons belonging to the City in which no certificate was given by a medical man, and in which no inquest was held.

During 1944, 66 such deaths were registered.

Mortuary.

61 bodies were removed to the Public Mortuary, post-mortem examinations being made in 42 instances.

als	F.	—	32	3	7	4	12	—	—	1	—	10
-----	----	---	----	---	---	---	----	---	---	---	---	----

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1936-45.											
1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.		
83	.. 83	.. 83	.. 98	.. 97	.. 114	.. 107	.. 104..	113	..	128	

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

The various services outlined in previous reports continued to be available throughout the year.

The various services outlined in previous reports

The various services outlined in previous reports continued to be available throughout the year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Water.

An abundant supply of water has been maintained in the Corporation's area of supply throughout the year.

Chemical analyses of the water are made monthly and bacteriological examinations are made every fortnight. These continue to show that the supply is of excellent quality.

			<i>No. of Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons per head per day.</i>	
1944	..	..	1,227,905,000	..	41.94
1945	..	..	1,192,820,000	..	40.85

Bacteriological results of Samples of Water taken from a Domestic Tap.

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS.

Date when sample was taken.		No. of Colonies in					
		0.1. M.L.		1 M.L.		10 M.L.	
		At 22° C.	At 37° C.	At 22° C.	At 37° C.	At 22° C.	At 37° C.
21st March	..	—	—	—	—	7	2
21st June	..	—	—	7	1	64	14
3rd October	..	—	—	2	—	31	8

Results of Chemical Analysis of Samples of Water taken from a Domestic Tap.

RESULTS SHOWN IN PARTS PER 100,000.	23RD MARCH	23RD JUNE	4TH OCTOBER	14TH NOV.
Chlorine as Chlorides ..	1.3000	.8250	1.0000	1.0500
Nitrogen as Nitrates ..	.0724	.0330	.0225	.0661
Ammonia .. ..	.0031	.0008	.0015	.0015
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	.0046	.0038	.0058	.0067
Oxygen absorption ..	.1200	.1902	.2600	.2532
Injurious Metals (Lead and Copper)	none	none	none	none
Total Solid Matter dried at 100° C.	12.0000	11.0000	12.0000	7.0000
Temporary Hardness ..	4.4°	3.2°	3.6°	4.6°
Permanent Hardness ..	4.4°	4.4°	3.6°	1.4°
P.H. Value	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3
Appearance in two-foot tube	Not quite bright.	Not quite bright.	Not quite bright.	Not quite bright
Odour when heated to 50° C.	none	none	none	none
Microscopical Examina- tion	Satisfactory	Small deposit from $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon consisting of some earthy matter, vegetable debris, one or two fungus growths and many micro- organisms	Satisfactory	Satisfac- tory

Sewage and Sewage Disposal.

As a result of the experimental work carried out during the war years, the City Engineer has been able to formulate a scheme for enlarging and modernising Willow Holme Sewage Works. With the return of members of the staff from war service, work is now proceeding on the preparation of calculations and drawings in connection with this scheme.

Contracts have been let for the laying of new sewers on the following Housing Estates :—

Raffles Newtown (Dobinson Road)	..	The sewers on this site, as far as the temporary bungalows are concerned, are completed.
Raffles Newtown (Croft Estate)	..	Work is nearing completion.
Petteril Bank (South)	..	..
Petteril Bank (North)	..	Work proceeding.
Wigton Road Estate	..	..
	..	Work nearing completion.
Belah Estate	..	..
	..	Work proceeding.

In addition Schemes are about to be submitted to the Ministry of Health in connection with proposed relief sewers at Harraby and Belah. These sewers will provide drainage facilities for approximately 650 new houses.

It is anticipated that the scheme for the construction of Relief Sewers in the Stanwix Area of the City will be submitted during this year.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Complaints were received of vermin infestation at 11 houses. In two instances the complaint was considered to be unfounded. Tenants of eight houses were visited, advised, and issued with insecticide, together with directions for its proper use. In addition works were carried out by the owner of one house, and the Housing Department carried out disinfection work at two Council houses.

The furniture and effects of one tenant entering into a Corporation house were disinfested at the Hydrogen Cyanide Disinfestation Plant.

HOUSING.

No specific action was taken under the Housing Acts during the year, but 239 inspections of 127 houses were undertaken in consequence of works required under the provisions of the Public Health Act.

To meet the special circumstances arising under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, 66 houses, which had been closed under the Housing Acts, are now occupied under short term licence. These houses are tenanted by persons rendered homeless as a result of enemy action.

Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding.

With the continuance of the Emergency, tables hitherto included, relating to overcrowding, have been suspended. The exact position is still indefinite. The Council, during the year, adopted a new Scheme for the letting of Corporation houses, which takes cognizance, amongst other things, of overcrowding.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

A relatively small proportion of the milk supply is produced within the City. Only 8 producers, occupying 18 sheds, are on the register. At only one of these premises is milk bottled.

One-hundred and seven samples of milk were procured during the year, sixteen for chemical analysis under the Food & Drugs Act, and ninety-one for bacteriological examination under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations.

In the Emergency Scheme which has operated since January, 1942, all milk is retailed by two companies, one of which holds the Local Authority's Licence for pasteurisation (positive holding), while the other retails milk as heat treated (high temperature short holding) and T.T. (untreated) milk. Improvements at the latter's premises during the year included new bottle washing and filling machines for T.T. and heat treated milk, one new churn washer, and the provision of a modern storage cylinder for the conveyance of milk.

91 samples of milk were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination, and the following are the results :

Designation of Milk.			Number Tested.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
35 <i>Samples of T.T. Milk.</i>					
Methylene Blue Test	..	..	35	23	12
Tests of presence of Coliform Bacilli in 1/100 m.l.	..	..	35	19	16
Inoculation for Tuberculosis	..	..	4	4	—
8 <i>Samples of Accredited Milk.</i>					
Methylene Blue Test	..	..	8	6	2
Coliform Bacilli	..	..	8	5	3
Inoculation for Tuberculosis	..	..	2	2	—
21 <i>Samples of Pasteurised Milk.</i>					
Bacteria Count	..	..	21	14	7
Phosphatase Test	..	..	21	21	—
Coliform Bacilli	..	..	1	—	1
Methylene Blue Test	..	..	20	17	3
26 <i>Samples of Heat Treated Milk.</i>					
Bacteria Count	..	..	19	16	3
Phosphatase Test	..	..	26	19	7
Methylene Blue Test	..	..	26	20	6
1 <i>Sample Ungraded Milk.</i>					
Methylene Blue Test	..	..	1	1	—
Coliform Bacilli	..	..	1	1	—
Inoculation for Tuberculosis	..	..	1	1	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

964 notifications of infectious diseases were received during the year, 97 of which related to various forms of tuberculosis, and 867 to other infectious diseases.

10 deaths were certified as due to zymotic disease, equal to a zymotic death-rate of 0.16 per 1,000 of the population. In the previous year 13 deaths were certified as due to zymotic disease.

Table showing the Age Groups of the Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during 1945.

	Number of Cases notified at various Ages.							Total Number of cases notified.	Number of cases in- correctly notified.	Net Number of cases notified.	Number of cases removed to hospital.
	Under 1 year.	1—5 years.	5—15 Years.	15—25 Years.	25—45 years.	45—65 years.	65 and upwards.				
Scarlet Fever	2	42	115	16	5	—	—	180	1	179	142
Diphtheria	—	7	26	11	10	1	—	55	6	49	53
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis..	1	1	—	8	—	1	—	11	1	10	11
Measles	27	248	143	4	4	—	—	426	1	425	9
Whooping Cough	8	35	5	—	—	—	—	48	—	48	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	1	4	14	6	25	1	24	2
Pneumonia—											
Acute Primary	3	3	1	19	16	6	3	51	—	51	31
Acute Influenzal	2	1	—	5	4	3	2	17	—	17	7
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Dysentery	1	3	1	—	—	—	1	6	—	6	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	14	—	14	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	13	4
Malaria	—	—	—	2	23	3	—	28	—	28	27
Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	—	2	11	23	24	12	1	73	—	73	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	3	10	6	2	3	—	24	—	24	—

Scarlet Fever.

180 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as against 241 in the previous year, and the diagnosis was confirmed in all except one case. The type of the disease was mild.

79 per cent. of the cases notified were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. One death attributed to this disease occurred in Hospital. It was a case of a nine months' baby admitted with a history of having had Scarlet Fever four weeks previously, and was suffering from acute capillary Bronchitis. It died 16 days after admission to Hospital.

Diphtheria.

55 cases of Diphtheria were notified as compared with 99 in 1944.

In 6 instances the diagnosis was not confirmed.

One death occurred in Hospital, the case being that of a soldier aged 25 years admitted on the seventh day of disease. He had been on a Military Manœuvres Scheme and had failed to report sick until in an advanced stage of the disease. He was practically moribund on admission, and died 48 hours later.

Of 29 cases of Diphtheria occurring among children aged 1-15 years, 17 had previously been immunised. All made a satisfactory recovery.

One return case of Diphtheria occurred.

Immunisation.

During the year 998 children received the full course of inoculations against Diphtheria, viz., : 197 school children and 801 pre-school children.

The position in this respect on the 31st December, 1945, was as follows :—

7,350	Children of school age immunised	=	77.4%
2,793	do. pre-school age do.	=	57.0%
<hr/>			
10,143	do. 1—15 years do.	=	70.4%

Anti-Diphtheria Serum.

Two applications were made by medical practitioners for the free supply of anti-diphtheria serum and 16,000 units were supplied.

Typhoid, Para-Typhoid, Typhus or Continued Fever.

One case of Typhoid Fever of a City resident was notified, but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

One case of Para-typhoid Fever occurred, but there were no secondary cases.

Smallpox.

No case was notified during the year.

Many notices were received from Port Health Authorities regarding contacts with the disease who were proceeding to this Area. They consisted almost entirely of Service Cases returning home on leave from abroad, were kept under careful observation, and in no case did the disease develop.

No vaccinations were undertaken during the year under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917:

Malaria, Dysentery, and Tetanus.

28 notifications of Malaria (contracted abroad), and 6 notifications of Dysentery were received. 4 patients suffering from Dysentery were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Pneumonia—Acute Primary and Influenzal.

68 notifications of Pneumonia were received during the year. In 17 instances the disease was stated to be of the acute influenzal type, and in 51 instances of the acute primary type.

There were 2 deaths from primary Pneumonia amongst the notified cases.

Influenza.

3 deaths of residents were registered as due to Influenza, as compared with 4 in 1944.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

One case of this disease was notified, the patient being an adult female and a resident in the adjacent county area, but at the time receiving treatment in a private nursing home in the City. She subsequently died.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

11 notifications of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis were received during the year, as against 8 in the previous year. The diagnosis was confirmed in all but one case. All the cases with the exception of one which occurred in the Cumberland Infirmary and which died in that institution, were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Poliomyelitis.

One case of Poliomyelitis was notified during the year.

Scabies.

332 cases of this condition were treated during the year. 10 of these were adults, 282 school children and 40 pre-school children.

This treatment was carried out at a First-Aid Post Decontamination Centre until the end of March, at which time the premises were closed having been reconverted for educational purposes. This hampered considerably the facilities for treatment, and for the remainder of the year no definite Cleansing Centre was available in the City.

The establishment of a Cleansing Centre on the premises of the School Clinic was started during the year, but as this was not open for treatment until Easter, 1946, it did not ease our difficulties during the year in question.

Other Infectious Diseases.

413 notifications were received from School Attendance Officers and Head Teachers in respect of Measles, Chicken-pox Whooping Cough and Mumps.

Notification Fees.

The total amount paid in fees for notification of all notifiable diseases during 1945 was £66 12s. 6d.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

	In Hosp. 1st Jan.	Admitted during year	Dis- charged	Died	In Hosp. 31st Dec.
Scarlet Fever ..	4	159	155	1	7
Diphtheria ..	13	74	74	1	12
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	10	10	—	1
Measles and German					
Measles ..	3	13	16	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	1	1	—	—
Chickenpox ..	—	3	3	—	—
Mumps ..	—	6	5	—	1
Erysipelas ..	—	4	3	—	1
Pneumonia—					
Primary and Influenzal—	2	1	1	—	—
Typhoid Fever Carrier	—	1	1	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	1	1	—	—
Dysentery ..	—	6	5	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia and					
Other Puerperal					
Conditions ..	1	47	48	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	4	4	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	14	10	4	—
Other Conditions—					
Miscellaneous ..	3	45	42	3	3
	25	390	379	10	26

Of the total of 390 cases admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital during the year 254 were City Residents, 77 came from surrounding areas and 59 were Service Cases.

Many of the cases from the surrounding areas were transferred from the Cumberland Infirmary or the City General Hospital where they had been receiving treatment for other conditions and had developed an infectious ailment necessitating their transfer to the Fever Hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications.

The number of primary notifications of Tuberculosis received during the year was 97, being a decrease of 15 over the figure for 1944. 73 were in respect of pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 24 of the non-pulmonary type of the disease. 18 additional cases, viz. :—11 pulmonary and 7 non-pulmonary, came to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification, making a total of 115 new cases. The sex incidence of all new cases was :—

				Males		Females
Pulmonary	..	..	..	39	..	45
Non-Pulmonary	..	..	..	11	..	20
Total				50	..	65

Table showing the number of formal notifications, number of deaths and death-rate during the past five years.

Year	Formal Notifications		Number of Deaths	Death Rate
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary		
1941	60	25	46	0.7
1942	84	32	45	0.7
1943	65	27	40	0.6
1944	86	26	48	0.8
1945	73	24	41	0.68

Formal Notifications.

Summary of notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1945, to 31st December, 1945.

Age periods	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis.											Total (all ages)	Total Notifi- cations
	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 & up-wards		
Pulmonary—													
Males ..	—	—	3	3	5	6	8	3	5	3	1	37	39
Females ..	—	2	3	2	3	9	5	8	3	1	—	36	37
Non-													
Pulmonary													
Males ..	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	7	7
Females ..	—	3	4	2	1	4	—	—	1	2	—	17	17
Totals	—	5	12	9	10	19	14	12	9	6	1	97	100

Supplemental Return.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification.

Age periods	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 & up-wards	Total Cases
Pulmonary—												
Males ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Females ..	—	—	1	—	2	1	3	1	1	—	—	9
Non-												
Pulmonary												
Males ..	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Females ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Totals ..	—	3	3	—	3	1	4	2	1	—	1	18

Source of Information	No. of Cases	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death { From Local Registrars	—	6
Returns { Transferable Deaths from Registrar-General	3	—
Posthumous Notifications	—	—
" Transfers " from other areas (other than Transferable Deaths)	7	2
Other sources if any (specify)	—	—

Mortality.

The number of deaths of City residents was 41, equal to a death-rate of 0.68 per 1,000 of the population at all ages. 32, or 78.0 per cent. of the deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, equal to a death-rate of 0.53 per 1,000.

Age and sex distribution of new cases and deaths from tuberculosis, 1945.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulm'ary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulm'ary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	2	3	3	—	—	3	—
5—10	3	4	2	6	—	—	2	1
10—15	3	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
15—25	12	15	1	5	2	10	—	1
25—35	9	8	1	—	5	2	—	—
35—45	3	9	1	1	4	4	1	1
45—55	5	4	—	1	3	2	—	—
55—65	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	39	45	11	20	14	18	6	3

26.8 per cent of the total deaths occurred in cases not notified or within one week of receipt of notification. This is an increase in the figure for 1944 and once more points to the hopelessness of therapeutic measures being effective when cases are notified in such an advanced stage of disease.

Period of survival after notification, of persons dying during 1945 :—

	Pulmonary	Percentage	Non-Pulmonary	Percentage
Not notified ..	3	9.4	6	66.7
Died before notification	—	—	—	—
Died within 7 days	1	3.1	1	11.1
0—1 month ..	1	3.1	1	11.1
1—3 months ..	7	21.9	—	—
3—6 „ ..	2	6.3	—	—
6—9 „ ..	—	—	—	—
9—12 „ ..	4	12.5	—	—
1—2 years	5	15.6	1	11.1
2—3 „	5	15.6	—	—
3 years and upwards	4	12.5	—	—
Total	32	100.0	9	100.0

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to the total tuberculosis deaths was as 1 is to 5. This is considerably higher than in the previous year.

Dispensary Work.

During the year 214 cases, excluding contacts, were examined at the Dispensary. Of these 102 were found to be definitely tuberculous, 84 being pulmonary and 18 non-pulmonary types of the disease.

The number of contacts examined was 76, as compared with 43 in the previous year, viz., 32 adults and 44 children ; 3 adult contacts and 5 child contacts were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 child contacts from the non-pulmonary type of the disease.

At the beginning of the year there were 223 pulmonary and 96 non-pulmonary cases on the Dispensary Register. After the yearly review there remained 225 pulmonary and 94 non-pulmonary cases still on the register.

During the year 7 cases were written off the Dispensary Register as cured, 44 were transferred to other areas or lost sight of, and 32 cases died.

Government Allowance Scheme.

The Government Scheme of Allowances for cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis continued to function throughout the year. Patients receiving treatment under the Authority's Scheme were given allowances in 56 cases during the year.

Institutional Treatment.

Under the Authority's Tuberculosis Scheme patients are admitted to the following institutions :—

(1) *Blencathra Sanatorium, Threlkeld, Cumberland.*

Throughout the year 68 cases in all were dealt with. The average duration of residential treatment in respect of 47 patients discharged during the year was 204 days.

(2) *City General Hospital.*

During the year 57 cases were dealt with, and the average number of beds occupied throughout the year was 12.

(3) *Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry.*

8 cases were referred to this Institution under the Authority's Scheme. Of the 2 patients discharged during the year after receiving treatment the period of residence was 18 weeks and 28 weeks respectively. 2 patients attended for re-examination throughout the year. The 4 remaining cases were still under treatment in Hospital at the end of the year.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

During the year 168 persons residing in Carlisle were under treatment or observation for the first time at the Clinic at the Cumberland Infirmary, as compared with 150 in 1944.

31 patients were found to be suffering from syphilis, 56 from gonorrhoea, 81 from non-Venereal or undiagnosed conditions. 3,118 attendances were made by these patients.

2 medical practitioners in the area are entitled to free supplies of arsenobenzol compounds, but no doses were issued during the year.

41 specimens of pathological material for Wassermann re-action were sent on behalf of general practitioners.

No action was taken under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

Clinics.

Clinics are held at the Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle, on the following days:—

MEN—

Wednesdays, 2-30 p.m. and 6 p.m.

Thursdays, 6 p.m.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN—

Mondays, 2-30 p.m.

Wednesdays, 10 a.m.

Thursdays, 4-30 p.m.

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at the Cumberland Infirmary during the year ended the 31st December, 1945.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancres		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	74	94	—	—	12	8	—	1	86	103	189
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	13	4	—	—	4	3	—	—	17	7	24
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary	11	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	12	23
" secondary	3	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	17
" latent in 1st year of infection	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
" all later stages	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	10	17
" congenital	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	10
Soft Chancres	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	66	46	—	—	66	46	112
" later	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2
Conditions other than venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	95	92	95	187
Conditions remaining undiagnosed at 31st December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment for the same infection or to have been under observation at other Centres	18	6	—	—	13	2	1	—	32	8	40
Totals of Items 1, 2, 3, and 4	131	149	1	—	95	61	93	96	320	306	626

5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure, or after diagnosis as non-venereal
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from :—
- Syphilis, primary
- " secondary
- " latent in 1st year of infection
- " all later stages
- " congenital
- Soft Chancre
- Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection
- " later
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December

Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9

10. Number of attendances :—

- (a) for individual attention of medical officers
- (b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing

Total Attendances

5	3	—	18	16	86	96	109	115	224
6	4	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	10
3	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	11
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
9	6	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	15
—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
—	—	—	6	4	—	—	6	4	10
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
9	8	—	15	5	—	—	24	13	37
26	15	—	19	3	3	—	48	18	66
71	99	1	36	33	4	—	112	132	244
131	149	1	95	63	93	96	320	306	626
1376	2051	3	358	272	154	218	1891	2547	4438
1	—	—	542	100	100	—	643	100	743
1377	2051	3	900	372	254	218	2534	2647	5181

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at the Cumberland Infirmary during the year ended 31st December, 1945—cont.

	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
11. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods ..	3	2	—	1	—	2	1	1	4	6
12. Pathological Work :—										
(a) No. of specimens examined at, and by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre	Microscopical		Cultural for Gonorrhoea		Serum		Cerebro-spinal fluid		Others for diagnosis of Venereal Disease	
	For Syphilis	For Gonorrhoea	For Syphilis	For Gonorrhoea	For Syphilis	For Gonorrhoea				
	31	174	—	—	—	—				
(b) No. of specimens from patients attending at the Treatment Centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory	1	418	—	—	681	162	—	—	—	—

The following is the Report of the Clinical Officer (Dr. A. C. B. Mc.Murtrie) :—

In the Report for 1944 it was stated that the incidence of Venereal diseases had apparently reached its peak in 1943 and was declining. This is unhappily not borne out by the figures for 1945.

At the Cumberland Infirmary Treatment Centre the new cases of early Syphilis were 44, which is exactly the same as in 1944, while the new cases of Gonorrhoea in the early stage leapt up from 68 in 1944 to 112 in 1945. Of these new cases of Gonorrhoea 56 resided in Carlisle compared with 34 in 1944, and of Syphilis 31 compared with 35, a slight decline.

The increase is partly attributable to demobilisation, and the tendency of the Forces to "celebrate" on their return to civilian life. Another factor bearing on the apparently rapid increase of Gonorrhoea is the introduction of Penicillin. The news that cures can be effected in one day soon spreads, and no doubt a number of people are attracted to the clinic, who would otherwise have been content with tablets of Sulphathiazole or other drug ordered by the General practitioner. In this way, the figures may be to some extent deceptive, but it will not account for the very great increase in the cases of Gonorrhoea.

The total attendance fell from 5,331 in 1944 to 5,181 in 1945, and this is entirely due to cutting short the duration of treatment of Syphilis as the result of using Penicillin. It is now usual to complete the treatment in early cases in about three months instead of a year or more under the old system.

Patients residing in Carlisle.

The new cases residing in Carlisle not having had treatment elsewhere, and excluding re-admission of the same infection were :—

Syphilis	31	(35 in 1944)
Gonorrhoea	56	(34 in 1944)
Non-venereal	81	(81 in 1944)
The total attendance was ..	3118	(3119 in 1944)

Penicillin.

The great event of this year was the release in April of Penicillin for the treatment of Syphilis and Gonorrhoea. It has not entirely replaced the older methods of treatment, and preparations of Arsenic, Bismuth, Mercury and the Sulphonamide Group of Drugs still have their uses, but a revolution in the treatment of venereal disease has certainly taken place.

This applies particularly to the treatment of Gonorrhoea, which, in about 95 per cent. of early cases, can be cured in eight hours or, by using the latest preparation of Penicillin, with one injection. A comparatively small dose of Penicillin is required—150,000 to 200,000 units. In dealing with Syphilis, very much more is necessary— $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 million units in early cases, and it has been found that the relapse rate is high when no other treatment is given. Therefore a compromise has been adopted whereby Arsenic and Bismuth are both given over a period of 10 weeks in addition to Penicillin. This time may have to be extended of course, according to varying circumstances in each case. All cases of Syphilis were admitted to Hospital for Penicillin Treatment because it involves a period of eight days, but with the introduction of Penicillin in Oil and Wax on 1st January, 1946, it is possible to carry out treatment in the out-patient department if the patient can attend daily at the same time for eight days. This would apply to people residing in Carlisle. All cases of Gonorrhoea were treated as out-patients. The technique of injection is fairly simple and treatment by 2-hourly doses was carried out by the Sister in Charge in the case of women, and by the male attendant in the case of men. For the in-patient treatment of Syphilis the continuous drip method was found to be more acceptable than 3-hourly injections, and was adopted in nearly all cases.

Regulation 33B. Contact-tracing and Defaulters.

The great majority of contacts who attended for examination or treatment were sent or brought by the infected patient. Voluntary attendance of contacts notified under

Regulation 33B was arranged by Miss Buck, the Lady Almoner, in the case of those residing in Carlisle. In the County this work was undertaken by the Health Visitors. Defaulters (those ceasing to attend before completion of treatment) were dealt with in the same way, or by informing the practitioner who originally sent the patient. It was not necessary in any case notified twice under Regulation 33B to use compulsory powers, and no prosecutions were undertaken.

Clinic Sessions and Staff.

No alteration in the hours of the clinics was made, and there are now three sessions for men and three for women and children each week. The staff consists of Medical Officer, Sister-in-Charge, part-time nurse, part-time male attendant, Lady Almoner, and Clerk, and the work is distributed so that as far as possible each member of the staff is fully occupied all the time. By means of this team-work the clinics are carried on harmoniously and with expedition.

In-Patient Treatment.

Arrangements were made with the Committee of Management of the Cumberland Infirmary for in-patient treatment with Penicillin, one male and one female bed being allocated for this purpose. The first case was admitted on the 5th May, and during the year 38 were treated, of whom 16 resided in Carlisle. In addition to Patients from Carlisle and Cumberland there were a number from Westmorland and Scotland, the Local Authority in each case paying for the cost of Maintenance in Hospital.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

1,400 notifications of births, being 159 less than in 1944, were received during the year ; 1,350 of these related to live-births, and 50 to still-births ; 1,376 notifications were by midwives, and 21 by a doctor or by a person living in the house. In addition, in 3 instances, a reminder of the statutory duty of notification was necessary.

Health Visitors.

The following is a summary of the visits paid by the Corporation Health Visitors :—

Primary visits in connection with the notification of							
births .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,181
Re-visits to children between :—							
0—1 year .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,281	
1—5 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	9,202	
						<hr/>	12,483
Total number of routine visits to children							13,664
Visits to children nursed or maintained by persons							
other than the parents .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		53
Visits to expectant mothers :—							
Primary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	239	
Re-visits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	405	
						<hr/>	644
Visits in connection with :—							
Deaths of children under 1 year .. .. .					..	..	56
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .				..	..	..	26
Diarrhoea .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Broncho-pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Acute Lobar and Influenzal Pneumonia .. .. .					..		25
Measles—							
Under 5 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	254	
Over 5 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	193	
Re-visits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	33	
						<hr/>	480

Whooping Cough—

Under 5 years	..	..	..	47	
Over 5 years	..	..	..	14	
Re-visits	..	..	..	4	
				<hr/>	65
Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	9
Mumps	..	..	..	..	7
German Measles	..	..	..	..	30
Pemphigus Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	8
Visits to Child Welfare Centre		..	..	..	22
Visits to Nurseries	..	..	..	..	3

Inspection of Midwives.

36 midwives notified their intention to practise during the year, and were engaged in the Domiciliary Midwifery Service, Nursing Homes, Public Institutions, Private Practice, or by the District Nursing Association. Of these, 5 removed from the City during the year.

During the year the Domiciliary Midwives attended 285 cases as midwives, and 81 cases as maternity nurses.

Corporation Maternity Home.

The following particulars relate to the work of the Maternity Home :—

Patients in Hospital on 31st December, 1944	..	12
Admitted during year	.. .. .	365
		<hr/>
		377
		<hr/>
Average duration of stay	.. .. .	10 days
Number of cases delivered by midwives	.. ..	342
Number of cases delivered by a doctor	.. ..	11
Total number of confinements	.. ..	353
Number of cases admitted after delivery	.. ..	1
Abortion, miscarriage	.. .. .	—
Number of cases treated ante-natally only	.. ..	12
Puerperal Pyrexia notified	.. .. .	10

Medical help was called for in connection with 35 deliveries. The most important abnormalities were :—

Pre-Eclampsia	4	Breech Presentation ..	3
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	2	Adherent Placenta ..	5
		Prolonged Labour ..	7

Obstetrical operations were performed as follows :—

Forceps	7	Induction of Labour—	
Manual Removal of Placenta	4	Rupture of Membranes	3
Repair of Perineum ..	51		

There were 8 still-births in the following circumstances:—

Monsters	2	Prematurity	1
Impacted Shoulders ..	1	Intra Uterine death—	
		Cause Unknown ..	4

Five deaths occurred before the age of ten days, and the causes were as follows, :—

Prematurity	2
Atelectasis Neonatorum	1
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	1
Meningocele	1

City General Hospital—Maternity Wards.

During the year 327 patients were admitted to the Maternity Wards at the City General Hospital. Of these, 181 were City cases and 146 from the County and other areas.

The number of cases delivered by midwives was 180 (109 City and 71 County patients), and by doctors 88 (40 City and 48 County). 132 patients were admitted for ante-natal treatment only (63 City and 69 County).

Medical help was called for in connection with 89 deliveries (57 City and 32 County).

Three maternal deaths occurred during the year (2 City and 1 County).

23 stillbirths (8 City and 15 County) and 19 deaths of infants within 10 days of birth (9 City and 10 County) occurred during the year.

Ante-natal Clinics.

The number of attendances by expectant mothers at the Ante-Natal Clinic in George Street Maternity Home was 3,457, or 9.2 less than last year; 566 were first visits of new patients. The number of complete examinations made was 2,147, an average of 3.8 per patient. The average number of ante-natal visits per patient was 6.1. 94 cases were found at the ante-natal clinic to present some abnormality.

At the Ante-Natal Clinic held for cases booked by the Domiciliary Midwives, 1,520 attendances were made. 392 cases were seen by the Doctor, including 223 first visits.

Post-natal Clinic.

On discharge from Hospital patients are given a card showing the date when they are expected to attend the post-natal clinic; during the year 198 availed themselves of this service.

Infant Welfare Centre.

During the year a total of 696 children attended the Welfare Centre for the first time. 578 of these were of children under one year on the date of their first attendance, and 118 between the ages of one and five years.

The number of children under five years who attended the Centre during the year was 1,403. At the end of the year 472 of these were under one year of age, and 931 over one year.

Sixteen cases were referred to Dr. R. J. Leslie Fraser, Ophthalmic Surgeon, for examination, and 28 cases were referred to the School Dental Officer for examination and treatment.

One hundred and one children received operative treatment in the City General Hospital for diseases of the ear, nose and throat.

Fifty-nine cases were treated for Minor Ailments at the School Clinic.

Still-births.

The number of still-births notified was 50, as compared with 48 in 1944. Of this number 18 were born of parents not ordinarily resident in the City ; a large proportion of these were in connection with difficult deliveries. The total still-birth rate was 35.7 per 1,000, or 5.0 per 1,000 more than in 1944. The still-birth rate for the Carlisle area alone was 22.8 per 1,000 ; 6.8 per 1,000 more than in 1944.

Infant Mortality.

The total number of deaths of infants under one year in the City was 62, giving a net infant mortality rate of 45.3 per 1,000 ; 5.5 per 1,000 more than for 1944. 32 or 51.6 per cent. of the total occurred before the age of four weeks, and 17 of these were due to prematurity.

The number of deaths of legitimate children was 48, or 38.6 per 1,000. The number of deaths of illegitimate children resident in the City was 14, equal to rate of 110.2 per 1,000.

Infant Mortality, with deaths from stated causes, at various ages and in various months, of children under one year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE							MONTH											Total Deaths under One Year			
	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	4 Wks. & under 3 Months	3 Months and under 6 Months	6 Months and under 9 Months	9 Months and under 12 Months	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September		October	November	December
All Causes { Certified Uncertified	20 1	2 —	8 —	1 —	31 1	10 1	9 1	4 —	3 2	14 1	7 —	5 —	— —	1 —	4 —	5 1	2 —	6 —	8 —	3 1	2 2	57 5
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Influenza ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Gastro-Enteritis ..	—	—	5	1	6	5	4	3	1	9	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Prematurity ..	15	1	1	—	2	1	5	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	3	1	3	2	1	—	8
Congenital Heart Disease ..	—	—	—	—	17	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	17
Difficult Labour..	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Marasmus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Meningocele ..	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cancer of Bladder ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Toxæmia ..	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Spina Bifida ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis Neonatorum ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Icterus Neonatorum ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Suprarenal Haemorrhage ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Due to Septicæmia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Multicellular Ovarian Cyst ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ..	21	2	8	1	32	11	10	4	5	15	7	5	—	1	4	6	2	6	8	4	4	62

Child Life Protection.

The Health Visitors paid 53 visits as Child Protection Visitors to children under 9 years of age nursed or maintained by persons other than the parents :—

Number of foster-parents on the Register at the end of the year	..	..	..	..	10
Number of children on the Register :—					
(a) At the end of the year	..	..	..	..	11
(b) Who died during the year	..	..	..	..	—
(c) On whom inquests were held during the year	..	..	..	..	—

Care of Premature Babies.

In pursuance of the recommendations made in Ministry of Health Circular 20/44, Notification of Birth Cards, including information regarding babies of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, were brought into use during the year. The number of premature babies notified during the year was 108. Particular attention is given by the Health Visitors to premature babies born at home, and at the City General Hospital a special ward has been provided for the care of such babies. Close liaison exists between the hospital and the Health Visitors, and immediately a baby is discharged from hospital the Health Visitor follows up, and gives special attention to the child in its own home. Where necessary the services of a district nurse are made available. Of the total number of premature babies notified 23 were born at home and 85 in hospital. Of the number born at home, 23 were nursed entirely at home, 2 died during the first 24 hours and 18 were living at the end of one month. In the case of those children born in hospital 8 died during the first 24 hours, and 61 were living at the end of one month.

Illegitimacy.

The number of illegitimate births registered was 127 being 92.3 per 1,000 registered births, or 17.1 per 1,000 more than in 1944.

Care of Illegitimate Children.

Miss Lois Jager, who was appointed to administer the Council's arrangements for the care of illegitimate children, reports that during the year 55 new cases were notified to her from the City. Thirty-eight were reported from the Health Department, 4 from doctors, 4 from the Forces or other Welfare workers, and 9 by the mothers or relatives. In 17 instances the mother was married, but the husband was not the father of the child.

During the year 4 mothers were sent to the Maternity Home at St. Monica's ; in two instances advice was given with regard to the obtaining of affiliation orders ; nine mothers were advised about legal adoption, and eight were successfully placed with adopters ; ten were accommodated in Coledale Hall for varying lengths of stay ; two children were sent to Children's Homes ; one child was placed with a foster mother, and in three instances the mother found employment and the child accompanied her.

The biggest problem is the married women, particularly where other legitimate children are involved, but in several cases where advice and help was given reconciliation took place. The present provision for residential care of babies is most inadequate and voluntary homes have large waiting lists, and it takes from 6 to 9 months to get a child under two years of age admitted. There would also appear to be a need for a hostel for working mothers who have young children, as it is impossible to get them lodgings. Many who wish to keep their children and who are capable of earning sufficient to do so, have to part with them as they cannot obtain suitable accommodation.

Most of the illegitimate children are provided with a home by relatives of the mother and are well cared for, and the payment of Family Allowance for these children should tend to improve their position.

Maternal Mortality.

Five maternal deaths occurred within the City, but only three of the deaths were of persons who resided within the City.

The remaining two were of residents in the County Area.

The certified causes of death of the City residents were as follows :—

- (1) 1a. Peritonitis.
 - b. Caesarean operation for obstructed labour.
- (2) 1a. Retro-peritoneal haemorrhage.
 - b. Ruptured uterus.
 - c. Hydrocephalus.
- 11. Multiparity. P.M.
- (3) 1a. Peritonitis.
 - b. Ruptured ectopic gestation.
- 11. Myocardic degeneration. P.M.

The mortality rate was 2.11 per 1,000 total births. The average for the five years period ended 1945 was 1.69, and the figures for the separate years are as follows :—

1941	..	..	..	..	..	0.73
1942	..	..	..	..	..	0.75
1943	..	..	..	..	..	3.6
1944	..	..	..	..	..	1.28
1945	..	..	..	..	..	2.11

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Fourteen notifications of puerperal pyrexia were received, 11 of which were treated in hospitals.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Thirteen cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified by Medical practitioners. In 9 instances both eyes were affected, but in no case did permanent damage result.

Four of the cases were treated in hospital, the Nurses of the District Nursing Association undertaking the treatment of the remainder, under the supervision of the doctor in charge of the case.

CASES.			Vision un-impaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths during treatment	Number still under treatment at end of the year
Notified	Treated						
	At Home	In Hospital					
13	9	4	13	—	—	—	—

Infectious Diseases.

The Health Visitors paid 553 visits to cases of zymotic diseases ; the number of visits in this connection being 546 less than in 1944.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR

To the Acting Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,

I have to submit a report upon the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1945.

The information is tabulated in accordance with war-time practice.

Yours obediently,

W. HANSON,

Sanitary Inspector.

SERVICE OF NOTICES.

The number of statutory notices served during the year was 2, together with 184 preliminary. At the end of the year works required by 102 notices were still incomplete. The following are the particulars of the notices served :—

Public Health Act—

Preliminary	..	..	..	..	..	..	154
Statutory	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Factories Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Food and Drugs Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Total							186
No. of Complaints received	..	..	..	..	..	..	335

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Houses inspected	(Ordinary)	..	..	..	235
„	„	<i>re</i> Water Supply	..	..	36
„	„	Dirty Conditions	..	..	51
„	„	Animals kept	..	..	5
„	„	Sanitary Accommodation	..		85
„	„	Nuisances	..	..	331
No. of Complaints investigated		..	..	..	335
No. of Interviews (Owners, Tradesmen, etc.)			..		463
No. of Smoke Observations		..	..	..	27
No. of Inspections of Courts and Lanes		..	..		92
„	„	Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	..		56
„	„	Entertainment Houses	..		74
„	„	Schools	..	..	24
„	„	Factories with Mechanical Power			387
„	„	Factories without Mechanical Power			88
„	„	Meat Preparation Premises	..		66
„	„	Bakehouses—ordinary	..		54
„	„	Bakehouses—basement	..		2
„	„	Shops (Shops Act, 1934)	..		55
„	„	Shops (Meat and other Foods)			597
„	„	Dairies	..	..	127
„	„	Cowsheds	..	..	66
„	„	Slaughter-houses	..	..	627
„	„	Markets	..	..	101
„	„	Fried Fish Shops	..	..	19
„	„	Ice Cream Premises	..	..	31
„	„	Offensive Trade Premises	..		11
„	„	Stable Premises	..	..	8
„	„	Drains	..	..	224
„	„	Refuse Tips	..	..	116
„	„	Lavatories and Urinals	..		77
„	„	Watercourses	..	..	55
„	„	Common Lodging-houses	..		17
„	„	<i>re</i> Rats and Mice Destruction Act			392
„	„	<i>re</i> Offensive Accumulations	..		32
No. of Miscellaneous Inspections		..	..	..	751

WORKS EXECUTED.				By	Without
HOUSES :—				Notice.	Notice.
Disinfected	..	..	..	—	295
Yards paved or repaired	..	..	..	1	—
Spouting fixed or repaired	..	..	..	18	5
Water services repaired	..	..	..	12	4
Cleansed or disinfested	..	..	..	13	1

FACTORIES WITH MECHANICAL POWER :—

Sanitary Accommodation improved	..	9	..	—
„ „ cleansed and				
repaired	..	5	..	—
„ „ I.V.S. provided		1	..	—
„ „ additional				
provided		2	..	3
„ „ provided separate				
for sexes	..	1	..	—
„ „ lighting im-				
proved	..	2	..	—

FACTORIES WITHOUT MECHANICAL POWER :—

Sanitary Accommodation improved	..	1	..	—
„ „ Cleansed and				
repaired	..	1	..	—
„ „ provided separate				
for sexes	..	1	..	—
Maintenance of suitable temperature				
obtained	.. ..	1	..	—

BAKEHOUSES :—

Cleansed and lime-washed or painted	..	2	..	—
Ventilation improved	.. ..	1	..	—
Wall Surfaces improved	.. ..	1	..	—
Sanitary accommodation improved	..	1	..	—

BASEMENT BAKEHOUSES :—

Cleansed and lime-washed or painted	..	1	..	—
Ventilation improved	.. ..	1	..	—

By Without
Notice. Notice.

ENTERTAINMENT HALLS :—

Re-decorated	—	..	1
--------------	----	----	----	----	---	----	---

RESTAURANT KITCHENS :—

Cleansed and limewashed or re-decorated	2	..	1
Structurally improved	1	..	—
Complete modernisation and extension	—	..	1
New staff room with sanitary and washing accommodation	—	..	1
New cooking arrangements installed ..	2	..	1

DRAINAGE :—

Constructed (new)	1	..	1
Cleansed or repaired	39	..	5
Opened out for inspection	3	..	—
Self-cleansing gullies provided	5	..	1
Smoke, chemical or water-tested ..	—	..	16
Gullies cleansed or repaired	10	..	—
Inspection chambers built	1	..	—

SINKS AND OTHER SANITARY FITTINGS :—

New sinks fixed	4	..	1
Baths or W.H.B's. fixed	—	..	1
Sinks repaired	1	..	—
New trapped waste-pipes	9	..	—
Waste-pipes repaired	3	..	1

WATER-CLOSETS :—

Repaired or cleansed	13	..	1
New cisterns fixed	4	..	—
Cisterns repaired	8	..	1
Pedestal W.C's. provided for other types	2	..	—
New W.C's. provided	8	..	1
Apartments repaired	2	..	—

By *Without*
Notice. *Notice.*

URINALS :—

Cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	22
Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	—
New installed		..	..	..	..	1	..	—

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER :—

Dairies—

Cleansed and limewashed	..	..	5	..	13
Structurally improved or enlarged	..	—	..	1	
Sanitary accommodation improved		1	..	—	
Modern Bottle fillers installed	..	—	..	2	
Modern bottle washers installed	..	—	..	2	
Modern churn washers installed	..	—	..	2	

Byres—

Walls limewashed and premises cleansed	6	..	28
--	---	----	----

MEAT PREPARATION PREMISES :—

Cleansed and limewashed or painted	..	2	..	—
Structurally improved	.. ..	1	..	—
Ventilation improved	.. ..	1	..	—
Floor surface rendered impervious	..	1	..	—
Wall surfaces improved	.. ..	1	..	—
New sink installed..	.. ..	1	..	—
Sanitary conditions improved	.. ..	2	..	—
Cold storage apparatus installed..	..	1	..	—

SHOPS ACT, 1934 :—

Sanitary accommodation provided	..	1	..	—
„ „ improved	..	1	..	—

FISH FRYERS :—

Cleansed and re-decorated	.. ..	1	..	—
Obsolete frying range removed	.. ..	1	..	—

By *Without*
Notice. *Notice.*

ICE CREAM PREMISES :—

Sanitary condition improved — .. 1

NUISANCES :—

Arising from the keeping of swine or
other animals, abated 3 .. —
Arising from the emission of smoke, abated 3 .. —

OFFENSIVE TRADES :—

Number on Register — .. 6

OFFENSIVE ACCUMULATIONS AND DEPOSITS OF REFUSE :—

Removed 2 .. 1

RODENT CONTROL :—

Structural works, rat-proofing, etc. .. 5 .. 3

STABLE PREMISES :—

Accumulations of manure removed .. 2 .. —

STREAMS AND WATERCOURSES :—

Cleansed 3 .. —
Fouling of watercourse abated 1 .. —

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, ETC. :—

Nuisances abated 2 .. —

SCHOOLS :—

Inspection of drains and sanitary fittings — . 1
Repairs to drains and sanitary fittings 1 .. —

COURTS AND LANES :—

Cleansed and walls lime washed.. .. — .. 2
Yard surface repaired 2 .. 1

MISCELLANEOUS :—

Not classified above 10 .. —

By *Without*
Notice. *Notice.*

DWELLING-HOUSES :—

Rendered free from dampness	1	..	1
Roofs reconstructed or repaired ..	13	..	1
External walls pointed or repaired ..	5	..	—
Internal walls and ceilings plastered and repaired	14	..	2
Chimneys repaired or pointed	6	..	—
New fireplaces provided	—	..	1
Fireplaces repaired	2	..	1
New windows provided	1	..	—
Windows repaired	5	..	4
Doors repaired	2	..	1
Floors repaired or re-laid	5	..	3
Wash-house boilers repaired	6	..	1
Outbuildings repaired	1	..	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Article	No. of Samples	No. found to be genuine	No. adulterated
Milk	16	15	1
Butter and Fats	5	5	—
Jams	5	5	—
Cereals	7	7	—
Condiments and Flavourings	7	7	—
Tea, Coffee, Cocoa.. ..	11	11	—
Spirits	8	8	—
Other Beverages	2	2	—
Meat and Fish Products ..	4	4	—
Ice Cream	3	3	—
Vinegar	1	1	—
Baker's Cream Filling ..	4	4	—
Baking Powder	1	1	—
Self Raising Flour and Patent Flour Mixtures ..	11	7	4
Miscellaneous	15	15	—
Total	100	95	5

The foods sampled were representative, attention being given to articles of food the subject of controversy, or in connection with new legislation.

With regard to the sample of milk returned as adulterated this was mixed milk from a large dairy which was slightly below standard in fat. A subsequent sample, however, showed an excess of fat. In this instance the vendor was warned, but the quality, throughout the year, was exceptionally good.

One sample of self-raising flour was found to be deficient in available carbon dioxide; the vendor was interviewed and the whole of the existing stock withdrawn from sale, having slightly exceeded its effective life. The three remaining samples of patent flour mixtures were discovered by the analyst to be infested with mites, and, at our request, were immediately surrendered to us for animal feeding purposes.

APPENDICES.

The following tables give the number of animals killed annually during the past three years :—

PUBLIC SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Year	Cattle	Sheep & Lambs	Calves	Pigs	Total
1943	4,602	34,094	2,369	177	41,242
1944	4,571	45,568	5,353	145	55,637
1945	4,234	34,981	7,467	377	47,059

L. M. & S. and L. & N.E. RAILWAY SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

No killing.

HARRABY BACON FACTORY.

1943	—	—	—	53,031	53,031
1944	—	—	—	41,521	41,521
1945	—	—	—	61,361	61,361

PUBLIC SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Table showing incidence of Tuberculosis in Food Animals.

ANIMAL.	No. Slaughtered	No. Affected.	Percentage.	Amount unfit for food.		
				Whole Carcases.	Part Carcases.	Offal.
Cows	1478	446	30.2	57	83	306
Other Cattle	2756	204	7.4	16	24	164
Calves	7467	21	0.3	20	1	—
Pigs	377	17	4.5	2	15	—
Total	12078	688		95	123	470

Table showing number of Carcases and Part Carcases condemned for diseases other than Tuberculosis.

DISEASE OR CONDITION	Unfit for Food.							
	Whole Carcases.				Part Carcases.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
Inflammatory diseases :—								
Pneumonia, Pleurisy,								
Peritonitis, etc. ..	—	7	1	22	6	71	—	—
Febrile condition, Ill-bled ..	8	44	2	8	—	—	—	—
Emaciation, Ill-set ..	36	76	—	4	—	—	—	—
Oedema.. ..	4	19	—	8	7	9	—	—
Actinomycosis ..	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Johne's Disease ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injuries, Accidents, &c. ..	—	7	—	6	93	28	11	4
Arthritis Atrophy ..	2	2	—	1	9	42	7	1
Malnutrition ..	—	9	—	86	—	—	—	—
Immaturity, Foetal ..	—	—	4	33	—	—	—	—
Post-mortem putrefaction ..	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	—
Odour..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White Scour ..	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Abscesses and Suppurative								
Conditions.. ..	1	3	—	1	7	10	1	—
Pyæmia, Joint Ill, Navel Ill	—	—	—	62	—	—	—	—
Septicaemia and other Septic								
Conditions ..	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Septic metritis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Pericarditis ..	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice.. ..	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Black Quarter ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anaemia ..	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uræmia ..	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mastitis ..	2	—	—	—	1	6	3	—
Caseous Lymphadenitis ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumours ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tetanus.. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine Fever ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Swine Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Whole Carcases ..	75	182	11	238	—	—	—	—
Part Carcases ..	—	—	—	—	126	169	24	5

DISEASED AND UNSOUND FOOD.

The following table shows the amount of food declared to be unfit for consumption during 1945 :—

				Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	
PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSES.								
Beef	..	..	..	35	7	1	13	
Offals	..	..	..	30	10	2	13	
Mutton	..	..	..	3	3	—	15	
Offals	..	..	..	1	19	1	20	
Veal	..	..	..	4	3	3	17	
Offals	..	..	..	1	4	2	27	
Pork	..	..	..	1	1	3	10	
Offals	..	..	..	—	6	—	24	Tons Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.
								77 17 — 27
HARRABY BACON FACTORY.								
Pork	..	..	..	6	4	3	9	
Offals	..	..	..	1	13	—	22	Tons Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.
								7 18 — 3
OTHER SOURCES.								
Beef	..	..	..	—	7	—	1	
Mutton	..	..	..	—	6	1	—	
Pork and Bacon	..	..	..	1	2	2	3	
Fish	..	..	..	1	4	—	21	
Tinned Meat	..	..	..	—	15	—	21	
Cereals	..	..	..	2	5	1	27	
Fruit and Vegetables	..	..	..	8	9	1	21	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	1	12	3	7	Tons Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.
								16 2 3 17
Total								101 18 — 19

Other tinned foods :—3,481 tins.

NOTE.—The services of the inspectors were constantly in demand at military depots, N.A.A.F.I., etc., to certify the fitness or otherwise of tinned and other foods. The results of these examinations are not recorded here, as the food was not intended for civilian consumption. Items under "other sources" include large consignments of food stuffs in transit on the railway or in stores.

